THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

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JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. A. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-arms. July 1, 1864—ly.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA: Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros.,

BEDFORD, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1063

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864. VOL. 8, NO. 5.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less, ... $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 30

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One square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

OLD ABE.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
When we were first acquaint,
I thought you were an honest man,
But nothing of a saint;
But since you wore the Spanish cloak,
You love the negro so,
And hate the white man, so you do,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abe, my jolly old Abe,
What do you really mean?
Your negro proclamation is
A wild fanatic's dream.
The war you did begin, old Abe,
And that you surely know;
You should have made a compromise,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
Your darkey plan has failed,
Ere this you know that cruel war
And taxes you've entailed.
In this unhappy land, old Abe,
Is weeping, wail, and woe,
That you can't cure, nor we endure,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
The blindest man can see
The Union you will not restore
Till every negro's free;
And, equal with the best of men,
In arm and arm can go
To vote as you may wish him to,
My jolly old Abe, my Joe.

LINDEN LAURIE.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Every despotism is compelled to maintain a system of espionage in order to secure its usurpations. Our own is no exception. Its spies and emissaries, who are paid out of the fund set aside by Congress for "secret service," are in every city, town and community. Some are resident, and some are of the nomadic tribe, but all are of the most unenviable character—sneaking mischief-workers who, before the war, could be found at the bottom of every domestic difficulty, every community slander, and every unfounded lie and disturbance. Being paid for their dirty work, they find it necessary to make some show of earning their greenbacks; but, as it requires less work to invent than to peek about eves, windows and keyholes, they therefore—invent, as a general thing.

The one of this class who has succeeded in making up the biggest yarn to tickle his employers and rake in his monthly dues, is Sanderson, who invented and worked up a "thousand pages of legal cap" about the "Northwestern Conspiracy." There are numerous specimens of the genus whose speciality is the concocting of "loyal" newspaper correspondence. At the various springs and watering places will be found one or more of them. A few days ago one of them regaled the readers of the "loyal" Philadelphia *Bulletin* with a big story to the effect that Cape May was made up of secessionists—that the stars and bars were publicly displayed there—that loyal people had to pack their trunks and leave in a body, &c. After the correspondent had drawn his pay and the "loyal" country press had caught the bait, the *Bulletin* was constrained to deny the whole story.

Another of this tribe tickles the "loyalty" of the Washington *Chronicle's* readers with a story about secessionism and treason at the Bedford Springs, where "chief among these vicious secession sympathisers was James Buchanan and his niece, Miss Lane." Another of this class of pimps, who have no respect for the sanctity of private life, for honorable gray hairs, or for female worth or innocence, makes an attack, from the same place, in the N. Y. *Herald*, upon General Buell, who has had the temerity to receive the courtesies of personal friends.

And so, throughout the country, are scattered a multitude of these spies, (who are paid directly out of the Government treasury, as a general thing,) to render odious to the people such eminent men as are opposed to the rotten despotism of shoddy. For the most part the persons composing this class of villains are vigorous and able-bodied, but always exempt from military service. They always carry some pass, certificate or "open sesame;" and Government officials feel honored in their acquaintance. This is where a large portion of the people's money goes. Their hard earned taxes must go to pay the wages of such scamps as are appointed to dodge their footsteps, listen at their keyholes and peek and pry generally into their most private affairs. How do our people fancy the work of this tribe of Uriah Heeps, who receive the funds of the "Secret Service?"—*Patriot & Union.*

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* narrates the annexed fiendish outrage:

A body of Yankees went to the residence of Mr. Wm. Iveson, who lives about sixteen miles north of Decatur, Georgia, on last Saturday, and after destroying his effects to their heart's content, laid hands on his daughter, about sixteen years of age, and by force, one after another, satisfying their hellish lust. Her father attempted to take her from them. They then set on him with clubs, which soon disabled the old man, and, in all probability will die of his injuries. This beautiful and virtuous young lady expired before they left. The Yankees came back next morning and dug a hole near the well, in the yard, and put the corpse in and covered it.

Such accounts as these we are aware are not generally fit to be inserted in newspaper columns. We publish this simply because we hope it will have the effect of rousing our people to more energetic action in their endeavors to drive back a foe who is seeking to devastate our fair State and to lay waste and render desolate happy homes and firesides.

From the New York Herald.

THE YANKEE TYRANNY.

The Central and Western States Mere "Hewers of Wood" to New England.

Previous to the present civil war the agitators of New England were eternally denouncing the alleged ascendancy of the seven Cotton States in shaping and controlling the policy of our national government. "Everything is shaped to benefit the cotton States," was the cry of the New England fanatics. "The whole government is in the hands of the South, and every measure of legislation is held subordinate to Southern interests." That there was a small basis of fact for these assertions is not to be denied, and that basis had this extent, no more: The seven cotton States demanded that the constitution of the United States should be upheld, and that no legislation hostile to their property interests in the institution of slavery should be undertaken by Congress. They also further demanded, in one single instance—the Fugitive Slave law—that Congress should make some legislative provision to enforce one of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution against the treasonable and unconstitutional opposition thereto of these same New England fanatics. This was about all the "peculiar legislation" the South demanded, and, in return for receiving it, they—a wholly agricultural and producing people—acquiesced without murmur in all the legislation demanded by the complex commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the remainder of the Union.

Well, the Union was at last broken up, the South being no longer able to bear peacefully the constant irritation and dangers resulting from the aggressive character of New England's anti-slavery fanaticism. The fourteen Senators from the seven cotton States not only lost their ascendancy in our national affairs, but stepped out of the Union altogether. And now what do we find to be the result? Just this:—That the twelve Senators of the six New England States have adopted the *role* which they so vehemently denounced in what they were pleased to call the "Black Gulf Squadron," and that our whole national policy is to-day subservient to the interests and dictates, the bigotries and narrow, puritanical prejudices, of the twelve Senators who, forming the "Black Republican Squadron," are sent from the New England States to Washington. Our present actual masters are more sordid, grasping and cruel than were the alleged Southern managers of the past. They legislate with a view exclusively to New England interests, and their object would seem to be to throw all the burdens of taxation and revenue upon the other portions of the loyal States, while compelling us all, by high protective and prohibitory importation duties, to purchase New England manufactures, however inferior to those we could obtain much cheaper abroad, at just such prices as may suit the pockets—we will not say consciences, for they appear to have none—of New England's manufacturing aristocracy.

The main burdens of our internal revenue were thrown by the legislation of last winter upon two articles—whiskey and tobacco—in which the New England States have but the slightest interest, while our custom house duties were advanced to figures making regular importation all but certainly unprofitable, and of necessity driving the trade, heretofore centred in New York, to be mainly transacted thereafter by active parties of smugglers along the Canadian border. So much is this the case that the Secretary of the Treasury is now devising means to check this very smuggling, which has reached, even while yet in its infancy, enormous proportions—Secretary Fessenden apparently forgetting Sir Robert Peele's maxim, as the result of English experience, that "it is utterly impossible to check any smuggling which, if successful, will pay a profit of over 30 per cent." In our case, however, the profits of running certain articles into the United States from Canada will be many hundred per cent.; nor can this be stopped in any manner, unless we build along the Canadian frontier such a wall as divides the Chinese from the old Tartar empire. Even this would hardly suffice; for, with such a profit as New England greed has left open to the smugglers, it would be a remunerative speculation to start a hundred large balloons in this species of traffic.

In the last session of the Senate, let it not be forgotten, the chairman of every important committee was a New Englander, the presiding officer was a New Englander, and all the legislation ground out was either to benefit New England interests, or to supply food to New England bigotries and hates. The trade of New York city was to be destroyed by imposing duties which would force foreign merchandise up to Canada, and thence, by smuggling, into the U. States; while New England was to avoid the heavy burden of taxation, in great measure, by placing the heaviest excise duties on our internal revenue upon two articles in which her interests are insignificant. Her six States, with an aggregate population of three millions one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and one, according to the census of 1860, are represented by 12 Senators, holding the chairmanships of all the most important committees of the Senate of the Union; while New York, with a population of three millions eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-two, according to the same census, has but two members in the Senate; and these two, upon every occasion in which they attempted to defend the interests of New York and the Central States, were roughly overridden and voted down by the "Black Republican Squadron" from New England.

Thus it is that history repeats itself. The Puritans fled to this country under pretence of a desire to secure religious liberty; but no sooner had they obtained it for themselves than they commenced burning Quakers, non-conformists, witches and all others whose practices they could not understand. They protested against the ascendancy of the "Black Gulf Squadron" in our national affairs, even provoking a civil war rather than submit to it; but no sooner are they given a chance of power than we find the "Black Republican Squadron" in full sweep, with the black flag hoisted against the rights, interests and opinions of every section of the Union.—Our whole government to-day is one of Yankee ideas and the most miserable sort of Yankee philanthropic notions. The sceptre thrown down by the extreme South as it rushed out of the Union is now wielded more fiercely and remorselessly by the extreme Northeastern section of our people.

When will the day come, it may be asked, in which the great Central or Western States will assert their natural supremacy, and crush out the extremists, or corner-men of the continent, as we may call them—one faction of these residing in the southeast, and the other in the northeast corner of the Atlantic seaboard?—When will the day come that we of the Centre and West shall be "Americans," and not "Yankees," in the eyes of Europe, and indeed of all the world? We are called "Yankees" now—even by our Southern foes, who know better, geographically—merely because it is seen that we are the helots of a Yankee oligarchy, patiently submitting to Yankee rule, and fighting out a war which had its origin in Yankee intolerance and bigotry. With seven hundred and fifty thousand more population than the six New England States put together, we have but two representatives in the Senate of the United States, while New England has twelve; and, not content with foisting on us the greater part of the burdens of the war, while at the same time ruining the trade and marine of our greatest city—the greatest city on the continent—New England has now capped the climax of her oppressions by so arranging it that, while but twelve and a half per cent. of her population has been enrolled for the coming draft, no less than twenty-six per cent. of our population in the first ten districts of New York have been enrolled for the same purpose! Does this really mean that the lives of two and a fraction citizens of New York are but worth the life of one Massachusetts man? Or will the Bay State assert that one of her lanky sons is able to whip two and something over of our New York athletes? The question is a pertinent one; for, as things are now progressing, no one can tell how soon these questions may be brought to a very practical test. The only remedy for these evils is for the Central and Northern States to make a strong alliance, offensive and defensive, during the progress of the Chicago Convention, and to place upon a platform, opposed alike to Southeastern and Northeastern extremists, some conservative soldier or statesman who shall be the vigorous exponent of a national, anti-corner policy.

"To Whom it may Concern."

Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln, of July 18th, 1864, cut the following figures:

Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WHO IS THE GOVERNMENT.

Are we not tired of hearing so much about "supporting the government,"—"resisting the government"—"destroying the government" and a great deal of like nonsense? Who resists the government? Before we can answer that question, it is important to settle the matter as to who is the government. Mr. Lincoln is not the government. Congress is not the government. The Supreme Court is not the government. All these united do not form the governing power of the country. Under our system THE PEOPLE is the government; and the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court, are only the official agents to execute the will of the *sovereign* people, or to administer their laws under carefully guarded Constitutional limitations. All of Mr. Lincoln's usurpations are assaults upon the government. He is the guilty party, who is opposing and seeking to destroy the government! In England, the governing power, instead of being the *people* is the *aristocracy*. Suppress the aristocracy in England, and there is no political organization left—the government of that country would be overthrown, just as Lincoln is seeking to overthrow the government of this country by suppressing the rights and powers of the *people*. Napoleon said: If religion had been taken away from Rome, nothing would have been left.—The reason was that the government of Rome was the priesthood. If we take *sovereignty* from the people of America, there is nothing left of our government. It would be as effectually destroyed as the government of Great Britain would be by the overthrow of the aristocracy, or as the government of Austria would be by the ignoring of the crown. So if it be true, as these noisy imbeciles declare, that those who are opposing, and trying to destroy our government, ought to be hanged, Mr. Lincoln's neck is the one to which they must fit their halter. He is the *traitor* who is opposing the government established by the *people* of the United States.—*Old Guard.*

☞Among the wounded prisoners taken at Atlanta were two women. The sex of one was discovered during the amputation of her leg. The other was mortally wounded through the breast by a grape shot.

Indictment of Abraham Lincoln.

We find the following in the Saratoga correspondence of the New York *Express*:

To Whom it may Concern.

The Constitution as it is, and as it isn't.

We, the People, to secure the Blessings of Liberty, do ordain, and establish this Constitution:

1. All legislative power is invested in Congress—(Art. 1, sec. 1.)

(Oath of A. L.) I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States—(Art. 2, sec.)

The President shall be removed from office on Impeachment for and conviction of Treason, Bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.—(Art. 2, sec. 4.)

How A. L. Found Himself.

I Impeach for this Perjury.

No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance, in office.—(Art. 1, sec. 6.)

Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair was thus elected by the President.

I Impeach for this Perjury.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. (Art. 1, sec. 9.)

The public safety did not require that the best blood of the land should be bastiled whenever Seward rang his bell.

I Impeach for this Perjury.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. (Art. 1, sec. 9.)

He has signed such a law.

I Impeach for this--Perjury.

The trial of all crimes except impeachment shall be by Jury.—(Art. 3, sec. 3.)

What trial by jury have the inmates of the Old Capitol, Fort McHenry, Lafayette or Warren had?

I Impeach for this--Perjury.

No attainder of treason shall work corruption, blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person, attainted.—(Art. 3, sec. 3.)

Remember the Confiscation Bill you signed attaints babes unborn.

I Impeach for this--Perjury.

No new State shall be formed or admitted within jurisdiction of any other State.—(Art. 4, sec. 3.)

You signed the bill making Western Virginia a State, and for the sixth time perjured yourself.

I Impeach for this--Perjury.

A Republican form of Government guaranteed to every State, and protection from invasion.—(Art. 1, sec. 4.)

You have, with your officers, invaded States, seized citizens, exiled foreigners, suppressed newspapers, issued letters *decachet*, and usurped our liberties under the tyrant's plea of military necessity.

I Impeach for this--Perjury.

No abridgement of freedom of speech or press, or right of people to peaceably assemble to petition Government to redress of grievances.—(Amendment to the Constitution, Art. 1.

You have arrested a thousand citizens! suspended a hundred newspapers, and yet your horse laugh is heard over the grave of Trial by Jury. Nobody hurt.

Patrick Henry Was a Patriot.

Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I, his Cromwell, and Abraham Lincoln—treason cries the Loyal Leagues. Treason shouts the disciples of shoddy, and We, the People, recommend Abraham Lincoln to profit by their example.

THE INDIAN WAR.

This war is assuming vast proportions, and shocking atrocities, demanding immediate punishment, have been committed. It is said upon good authority, that 5,000 warriors of the Sioux tribe are on the war path, animated by a fixed purpose to slay all the whites they may meet, and to destroy all the property within their reach. Other tribes are engaged in the same work and with the same purpose in view. As yet, the preparations to meet and punish them have been most inadequate, and the only organized military expedition—that of Gen. Sully—it is feared never will come up to time. It has been delayed so much in its movements as to give the sanguinary savages full time to rob, kill and destroy before he can possibly overtake them. This Indian war is designed to add many millions of dollars to the debt of the country, to say nothing of the many valuable lives sacrificed and the interruption of all commercial relations with our Western Territories.

A SUITOR to HER MAJESTY.—The French papers contain the following odd story; Letters from Abyssinia state that Theodore, Emperor of that country, has just crowned his imperial eccentricities by an act which exceeds them all in extravagance. Having learned of the widowhood of Queen Victoria he has had a letter written to her, offering her his hand. Mr. Cameron, the English Consul, was charged to forward this missive to his sovereign. The reply to so unforeseen an offer not being immediately forthcoming, the Emperor Theodore got angry, and had Mr. Cameron put in chains until his Majesty should have obtained satisfaction for such a want of attention towards him. On hearing of the imprisonment of Mr. Cameron, her Britanic Majesty is said to have decided on replying by a polite refusal, the sending of which by post was more economic than a special mission to Abyssinia.

QUERY.—Is it the proposed elevation of the Negro that has raised the price of wool?

CLIPPINGS.

☞In Canada they call our postal currency "little Lincolns."

☞The Government may tax our matches but no Government can match our taxes.

☞The soldiers in the field have got tired of fighting and look to the Democratic party to help them out of the scrape.

☞Old Abe says the people don't realize what there is involved in this contest. It is very evident *he* don't realize it or he would try to bring it to an end.

☞Response of Massachusetts to the call for "500,000 more:"

Oh, Father Abraham, don't take me—
Take the niggers in Kentuck-ee.

☞What the Lincolnites mean by the last man and the last dollar, is, that they will be the last to go to the front, and that they intend to steal the last dollar from the treasury.

☞A gentleman in Philadelphia, concluded to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout darkey when he received this reply: "Lor bless you, I've got 800 dollars home to buy a white man for myself!"

☞The learned Dr. Brownson says: "My first object is the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the national integrity, which I believe impossible to be done with Abraham Lincoln for President."

☞The total amount of public debt on July 18, 1864, was one billion seven hundred and ninety-six millions two hundred and three thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-four cents. The interest thereon is $7,475,847 10.

☞The pretentions and assertions of the abolitionists that they are the Peace party, is about equal to their falsehoods last fall of "vote for Curtin and avoid the draft." The people allowed themselves to be fooled then on the draft question; it is possible that they will submit to the same indignity this fall on the Peace question?

☞A married couple traveling in England recently held the following dialogue:

"My dear, are you comfortable in that corner!" "Quite—thank you my dear." "Sure there's plenty of room for your feet? "Quite sure, love." "And no cold air from the window by your ear?" "Quite certain, darling." "Then my dear, I'll change places with you."

THE STATE QUOTA.—According to a letter from Colonel Fry to Gov. Curtin, the quota of Pennsylvania, under the late call of 500,000, is 61,000 men. Add the one hundred per cent, and the total number to be drawn, in case of a draft, is 123,400.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Some villain cut the tongue out of a horse at Howellsville, Delaware county, a few days ago. The horse had to be killed in consequence. The rascal, we presume, was opposed to the *freedom of speech*. Other people would cut tongues out of copperheads if they dared.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Democrats support the Union as it was framed by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and Madison. The Abolitionists want a new Union built up by Horace Greeley, Wendell Philips, Fred Douglas & Co.—Which should a sensible and patriotic man prefer?

ANOTHER romance of the war that has commenced going the rounds is that of a rebel officer who was blown up by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg two hundred feet into the air, and came down alive and uninjured. The reader is expected to be nearly as breathless with surprise at this story as the rebel was when he came down.

LEATHER PIES.—Army pies are so terribly tough that the soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grant's army, whose arm had to be amputated, was being carried past a stand the other day where an old women was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance and called out. "I say, old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"

REFRESHING.—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, in speaking of the negroes who came to Baltimore as delegates to the Lincoln Convention from South Carolina and Florida says: We should like to know whether they sat with their white brethren, and if they did, whether the room was crowded, and, if it was, whether the day was a hot one, and if it was, whether the odor still remains photographed upon the olfactory nerves of the light-colored delegates.

THE negroes of Baltimore have been holding mass meetings to take such action as will "make their oath in the courts as good as that of a white man," and to urge upon the Convention their claim to the suffrages. The talk of the speakers was pointedly insolent, and, like that of their league brethren, was interspersed with the euphonious word "copperhead." They say they "have been kept in the dark long enough." Let them whitewash themselves, then.

A WHITE HOUSE ANECDOTE.—Setchell the comedian, says he was present at the White House the other day when the following was perpetrated: An old farmer from the West, who knew President Lincoln in days by gone, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion. Slapping the Chief Magistrate upon the back, he exclaimed. "Well old hoss, how are you?" Old Abe, relishing a joke, responded: "So I'm an old hoss am I? What kind of a hoss, pray?" "Why, an old *draft* hoss, to be sure," was the rejoinder.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER,
MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township.

POOR DIRECTOR
HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township.

AUDITOR,
DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

"To Whom it may Concern."

Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln, of July 18th, 1864, cut the following figures:

Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

I declare that I have no PURPOSE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, is essential to the balance of power on the which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

McCLELLAN, PENDLETON & PEACE!

The Chicago Convention!

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

Nominated for President!!

G. H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO,

Nominated for Vice President!!

PEACE PLATFORM!

The following telegram has just been received:

CHICAGO, AUG. 31. 1864.

To O. E. Shannon, Esq.—

McClellan and Pendleton unanimously nominated—Peace platform—all harmonious!

B. F. MEYERS.

The Democratic Meeting.

The meeting on Monday evening was one of the grandest out-pourings of the good old Democracy of Bedford County that we have ever witnessed. No effort had been made to get up a demonstration, nothing but the usual call of the Chairman of the County Committee, and yet the people flocked here in numbers that struck terror into the hearts of the enemies of the Constitution and the Old Union. It was emphatically a meeting of the PEOPLE, of men who know their rights and whose presence demonstrated their determination to maintain them. It was convincing evidence of the fact that the yeomanry of the country are sick and tired of the mal-administration of our present rulers and in favor of the time honored principles of the Democratic party whose restoration to power alone can save the nation and bring back that PEACE, HARMONY and UNION of old, for which the whole Country is now sighing.

The speeches of the evening rose far above the usual harangues of political gatherings.—They were the broad, logical and Constitutional arguments of Statesmen, whose love of country is not limited by "ifs" and "ands" nor circumcribed by geographical distinctions. They were full of appeals to the good sense of the people whose capability for self-government is never lost sight by the Democratic party, though denied by its opponents. The abuses of power and the violations of the sacred Charter of Liberty by the present Administration were eloquently pointed out with telling effect, which sank deep into the hearts of the immense crowd present. They were the old Roman appeals of patriotism to an oppressed people, calling upon them to rise in the majesty of their might and the sublimity of their strength, and rescue their distracted country from the hands of its enemies.

This meeting, which has set the ball of the great Presidential contest in motion, augurs well. Every where the people are alive to the great struggle that is before them: and ere the Ides of November they will have fully determined to rout, with a Waterloo defeat, the fanaticism that now rules, and place in its stead the conservative and conciliatory principles of Democracy. Then shall the white-winged Angel of PEACE once more spread her fair pinions over the whole country, and the devon ing demon of WAR shall forever be a stranger.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.—Our popular Representative of this Congressional District was in town this week, and addressed the Democracy on Monday evening. The majority of the delegates of the counties composing this District are already instructed for Mr. Coffroth, and his nomination will no doubt be unanimous, and his re-election equally sure.

Grand Democratic Mass Meeting.

Great Outpouring of the People!

1,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!

The Union and the Constitution!

McClellan Triumphant!

Monday evening last was a grand success for the Democracy. It was peculiarly fitting that on the day appointed for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, that the Democracy of Bedford County, as if in concert with their brethren who had gone up from all parts of our common country, should flock from our own familiar hills and valleys to deliberate upon the solemn and momentous issues now engaging the minds of the American people. At an early hour multitudes began to throng the street leading to the Court House which was soon literally packed with human beings. Many unable to obtain ingress were reluctantly compelled to leave.

On motion, that tried veteran and true Democrat, HON. JOS. B. NOBLE, was called to the chair. He was assisted by the following Vice Presidents: Jacob Eicher, J. Conrad, Jac. Devore, John Smith Esq., Gilbert C. Rice, John W. Beeler, Abraham Koons, Jac. C. Brumbaugh, Hugh Wilson, Jesse Dicken, Dan. Barley, John C. Figard, Jesse Conner, Wilson L. Weeks, John S. Ritchey, D. A. T. Black, W. Gillespie, F. D. Beegle, John B. Fluke, Sol. Reighard, Joseph W. Sleek, Michael Naugle, Michael S. Ritchey, Wm. Foster, Jas. Mattingly, J. C. Everhart.

Secretaries—W. Findlay Mann, Jas. Sill, W. C. Snively, Dr. F. C. Doyle, J. T. Gephart.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. R. L. JOHNSTON, who in a speech of an hour's length described with inimitable felicity the failures and tergiversations of the ruling party of this country. He was followed by the Hon. F. M. KIMMELL, who with thrilling eloquence denounced the present corrupt and tyrannical Administration. He exposed with keen argument the violated pledges and unconstitutional acts of the reigning dynasty at Washington while his satirical allusions to old Abraham brought down the house with bursts of applause. During his remarks he frequently made allusion to Gen. McClellan which was received with deafening cheers for "Little Mac." The meeting was further ably addressed by Mr. Voorhees, of St. Louis, Hon. A. H. Coffroth and John Palmer, Esq.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we re-affirm the resolutions of the County convention passed 23d June last.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all leaders of every party, and of all people to carry out that which is in the hearts of the people; and in obedience to this universal rule, we unhesitatingly declare it to be the duty of those in authority, or those who may soon be in authority in view of our national troubles, to propose, an armistice between the Northern and Southern armies and to call for a national convention to settle our difficulties, stop the unnecessary effusion of blood and restore the Union by treaty.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

INVASION.—Our quiet Borough was invaded during this week, not by the Rebs, but by a congenial good-looking set of office holders and office seekers from Somerset County, who came down upon us like a "horde" from "their homes in the mountains." The party was led by a certain Brig. General of Pennsylvania Reserves renown, aided by a gallant Captain, now promoted to R. & R., and among the rank and file were found such distinguished personages as Congressmen, Ex-Treasurers, &c., &c. The raid was of no great injury to our citizens generally, but *may* be to a certain aspirant for Congressional honors, as visits to Bedford are sometimes fatal to candidates from neighboring Counties. Nothing of importance was carried away by them, although one of the party succeeded in capturing a nomination for Congress, which he will find but an empty honor. Socially speaking they are a set of good fellows, but politically, we "can't see it!"

ABOLITION MEETING.—The ladies at the abolition meeting! What a good idea, to fill up the Court House. Yet the crinoline, the boys, the Democrats, the Somerset brass band and the big bass drum couldn't make a crowd, nor didn't make as much fuss as Col. Jordan's wonderful "*expose*" of ——himself! Koontz's nomination must have confounded him, for he was confoundedly unhappy in his style and mannner. He had better not attempted to answer Judge Kimmell, for it looked like a little dog with bristles and tail up, barking at an Elephant. The Judge must have hurt—wounded somebody—for the gallant Colonel, (who has been in the military service, as he told us, for three years at 3 or 4,000 dollars a year,) in his attempts to answer him, failed to come to time. What a warm friend of the soldier the Colonel would like to appear to be! It would suit him and his friends exactly if he could get them to do his dirty fighting for him, and then his voting too, and leave him in his office three or four years longer. The people understand these things, and intend to give these Washington warriors a safe conduct home in a few months.

IN TOWN.—We had the pleasure of taking by the hand a number of our old Somerset county friends, among whom we mention John O. Kimmell, Esq., Hiram Findley, Esq., Gen. W. H. Koontz and the clever "mine host" of the "Ross House," J. W. Parker. Mr. Findley has received the nomination of his county for the Legislature, and as we are "hitched" to Somerset on the Legislative question, we will no doubt be called upon to vote for him. During his stay among us, Mr. Findley mingled freely with our citizens and made numerous friends. He will be properly endorsed by the people of this county on the day of the election.

STOLEN.—Not long since during the late confederate raid into this State—the citizens in some parts of Fulton County, and especially in McConnell's Cove, became very much excited, and thought it the best policy to remove their goods and clothing further from the border and out of reach of the invaders. One man thinking more of his bed clothing than any thing else, removed them into Brush Creek Township, to his father's domicil for their safety—But owing to the success of the invasion and the plundering of houses, stores, &c., the goods became unsafe even there, and the plan of burying or concealing them in the woods on the mountain was hit upon as a capital idea. The goods were concealed in the woods until after the excitement had ceased, at which time they were to be brought home. But on the arrival at the spot where the goods were left, they could not be found. Then the conclusion was, that a *democrat* had *stolen* them. The necessary information was made, and a search warrant issued, and the house of every *democrat* in the vicinity searched, but to no purpose. Some proposed to search the premises of some of the abolitionists; but the reply was, no, an *Abolitionist* will not steal. If the search had been made among the latter class, we think they could have been found. Now to prove that an Abolitionist *will* steal we only have to point you to some of the government contractors at Washington and elsewhere.

FROM THE 55TH.—Through the politeness of a friend we have been handed the following letter for publication. From it the reader will observe that the principles of the Democratic party still live in the Army of the Potomac, and we feel confident that the nominee at Chicago will not be forgotten by the gallant soldiers of our army.

CAMP 55th Regt. P. V.,
Near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 3, '64.

MR. ——

Your most welcome and highly interesting favor of 3d ult., is at hand, and in reply I can only say that I am pleased to know that every person does not think that Lincoln is the God and King. Sometime ago I thought the old fellow would stand some chance, but the opinion of the people is considerably changed within the last six months. But now there is only one alternative, if we would restore the Union and save the tens of thousands of lives that are almost monthly being carelessly thrown away, we must elect a man for President whose sentiments are Union and the Constitution, and who will not daily commit deeds that are treason to the Constitution, at the same time claiming that civil war renders it constitutional for him to make laws, oppress citizens, and ruin the government at his pleasure. They may just call me what they please, I have proven by my actions that I am willing to help restore the Union, and suppress traitors even at the risk of my own life. But, urged by the willingness of the people to serve, they forgot the true cause, and after the soldier was once ensnared, they put their abolition scheme in force. Instead of enforcing a war for the Union, they have enforced it for the purpose of robbing, plundering, stealing, causing honest men to commit deeds of outrages for which, in every other instance, they would be imprisoned for life. Words cannot express my disgust at Abe Lincoln's whole administration, the only thing I have to add is that the sooner his place is filled by an honest man, the better it will be for the national government generally.

* * * * *

Backing Down.

It is well known how completely Mr. Lincoln was governed in his war measures by the ultra Abolitionists up till a very short while ago. The cause of the final interruption was this: As the radical drivers became more furious the nearer they saw coming about a realization of their schemes for the destruction of slavery, the Republican party leaders found it necessary—if they expected to retain any power at all—to put the brakes down hard upon the presidential machine. They did so, and thereupon the Abolition element flew entirely out of the vehicle and before they could be coaxed or wheedled back into their seats, they went off and nominated John C. Fremont.

Here was the deuce to pay by both factions. One couldn't get on without the other. There was no insuperable difficulty in the way of a perfect fusion, only one needed blowing up to the welding heat of the other. The Republican wing didn't care a fig for negro freedom but everything for the spoils. The Abolition wing cared much for his colored brother in a mawkish sort of way, and did not scorn a full purse. Holding such views, the question of fusion was only one of time—a few spirits of indignant crimination and recrimination, and the severed parts would come again together, to be held tighter than ever by the cohesive power of public plunder.

Accordingly, after the runaway black element had cooled its ardor somewhat, by standing out in the cold, Mr. Lincoln issued his "To whom it may concern," and the work was done. Scarcely had his ultimatum been issued,—that the abandonment of slavery must be the main condition of peace and reunion—than the old Abolition drivers were found preparing to mount. They saw at once the eternal fitness of things, and the invitation to mount to their accustomed perch was a godsend. And now it will not be long until the old presidential rawbones, with the bit set hard between his teeth, will commence the old familiar jog trot under the vicious lash of the Beechers, the Garrisons, and the Greeleys; and, before he knows it, the Pathfinder will find his pathway strewn with greenbacks, and he well on his way to claims of greater than Mariposa richness.

But what is to become of the Republican co-ordinates? Oh, that is all arranged. Some of them have long ago feathered themselves and are setting their pinions oceanward. Others have commenced to set up on their own hook; so that the remainder are content to either take a seat in the wagon or the place in the harness, only stipulating for a sufficiency of pay. That secured, it is not so much matter to them whether Abe or John, or some one else runs the machine.

The progress of the fusion is indicated by letters passing between Elizur Wright and S. G. Howe, prominent Abolitionists, and John C. Fremont. The former conclude the letter as follows:

"Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so and join your fellow citizens in an attempt to place an administration in power on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs."

General Fremont, under date of Nahant, Aug. 25, replies at considerable length. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friend of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from Gen. Freemont's letter:

"Much has been said of late about peace, and you will, therefore, excuse me if I say here what I understand by it.

"For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissentions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

All that is now necessary is for Mr. Lincoln to signify *publicly* his acquiescence in the proposition to withdraw in favor of a new convention, and the thing is done. Both these political public failures can thus be taken off the track, and the great load of "unfinished business" bequeathed to some luckless successor. The "Great Incompetent" can then retire to obscurity, easing his soul with the specious reflection that his retirement was alone dictated by "pure patriotism." Let all the people pray for a new convention, if that convention will bring out a new man; but if not for that purpose, let them contemn it as securing only the return of the old, vicious Abolition drivers who have already ruined and devastated the country.—*Pat. & Union.*

Terrible State of Affairs.

The terrible outrages, corruption and mismanagement of the Lincoln Administration, have become so apparent that there is wide spread alarm throughout the land in regard to the fate of our country, which was so prosperous and happy when they assumed the management of our affairs. This feeling of alarm and distress is not of a partisan character—it is not the effect of a "Copperhead conspiracy," it is felt by the best and bravest of all parties and sections, and has been expressed on many occasions by the wisest of our Statesmen, soldiers, editors and correspondents. Many, very many of those high in authority and position in the Republican party, feeling that they will justly be held responsible for the increasing crimes against Liberty, Union and Humanity, have sounded the alarm and would now gladly check the demon they have turned loose.

Senator Cowan in reviewing our sad and deplorable condition, declared in his place in the U. S. Senate, "these things are enough to make a sane man mad."

That is the feeling of a prominent, clear headed Republican, and we appeal to the honest experience of our readers to decide whether it is not the almost universal sentiment of the people. Does not the bereaved parent, widow, orphan and cripple feel that Senator Cowan has well expressed their feelings? and do not the sorrow stricken throughout the land daily exclaim "these things are enough to make a sane man mad."

And yet in the face of all these things we have a few papers and men who still cling to the skirts and fortunes of Abraham Lincoln. Thank God the number is daily diminishing.

We do not hold Abraham Lincoln alone responsible; what he has done has mostly been forced upon him by the managers of his party, and if he should be withdrawn as a candidate, would a better man be nominated in his place? No. The only hope, therefore, of the country is in the Democratic party—the only party that has or can successfully administer the Government. To her past record we point with pride and pleasure.—The people are anxiously looking to the Chicago Convention, which assembles on Monday next, for deliverance, and we have full faith in the wisdom that will govern its action.—*Genius of Liberty.*

ORGANIZE.

There never was, and never could be a time of greater necessity for immediate organization, and for earnest and united effort. There is much to encourage the Democracy and inspire them to action.—The very bitterness of the opposition, the abuse of their authority, their violation of the Constitution, their usurpations, their quarrel and divisions, all co-operate to warn men of their inability and corruption and of their danger, or of the certainty of untold ruin should Lincoln be re-elected. As we value our liberties and the welfare of our families, we should do our whole duty in the coming canvass. If we succed, our reward will be ample. If we fail we will have nothing to do with which to reproach ourselves. We can at least rest with the satisfaction that the blood of millions, the sorrow of coming generations and the destruction of our government was not consummated through any act or base indifference of ours.

THE TRUTH.

The N. Y. *World* comments upon the recent peace negotiations in Canada, as follows: "The essential fact which looms up above the mirage of this *fiasco* is, that the President of the United States has defined his position on the most vital question of the time. He has declared, in the face of the world, 'to whom it may concern,' that he will listen to no proposition for the return of the Southern States to their allegiance which does not include the complete abandonment of slavery. Now, if Mr. Lincoln does not know, the people of the loyal States will teach him, that they will not supply men and treasure to prosecute a war in the interest of the black race. He has no right to continue the war a day for that purpose, nor will the people sustain him in so doing a day beyond the time when they can constitutionally depose him from office.

EASY AGAIN.

"Thank God, I am easy again," said Mr. Freeley, who had suffered for nine months with Rheumatism. The first application of Radway's Ready Relief relieved him from pain, the following day he was able to walk, in a week's time he resumed his business as engineer. Radway's Ready Relief will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Strains, Sprains, Burns, Scalds Sore Throat, Head-ache, and all other pains. Relief is afforded in a few minutes.

Every house should be supplied with a bottle. With this remedy to use in case of accidents or sudden attacks of disease, life may be saved. Price twenty-five cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, You! I thought you had no money to buy with. "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without *high* interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on the dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but *sell* his stock next day! Why? Why? said everybody. Because, it *pays too much dividend.* And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, *that* I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay *high* dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I *know* about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay *any* dividend, and two thirds (and some of them cracked up, too,) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is *best* should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure: secondly, that the income should be *uniform and permanent*—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing *rich* instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then, I call that stock *perfectly secure.*

"Secondly, you want the income *uniform and permanent.* Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have paid a *uniform* income for 10 or 20 years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is *marketable* any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that *Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always salable* because they will sell *anywhere in the world.*

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is *why* I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is *my* home and *my* country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks.

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—There are now in Washington and suburbs about 20,000 negro women and children. They live in huts built by Government, at an expense of some thousands of dollars. These poor creatures subsist upon Government Bounty, and prostitution! and this in Washington, the once proud capital of American freemen!

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—The people want a substitute for A. Lincoln. Any change will be for the better.

☞There is no war news of importance this week.

☞Rev. Kepler will preach at the Mills on next Sabbath at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa., just completed will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath morning, September 11. The dedication services will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKendree Riley, D. D., Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., and Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, P. E. of the district. A number of other ministers are expected to be present. The public are invited to attend. Services at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

Arrangements will be made to run a train of cars from Huntingdon and Bloody Run.

C. W. ASHCOM,
JOHN MAJOR,
R. LANGDON,
} Comm.

THE MUMMIES OF THEBES. Messrs. Ayer & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis—white linen turbans, loose breeches and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our guards, and cautions, we must so surely go.—*Daily Evening Journal.*

—MARRIED—

CARSON—EVERSOLE.—On the 18th inst., by Jacob Walter, Esq., Mr. Daniel Carson to Miss Nancy J. Eversole, all of South Woodberry, Bedford county.

ALDSTADT—ANDERS.—On Tuesday, August 30, at the Bedford Hotel, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. Jacob Aldstadt and Miss Sarah Ellen Anders, both of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

MOWRY.—In Waterstreet, South Woodberry township, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Ann Catharine Mowry, aged 37 years.

REED.—On the 25th of Aug. Bertha, infant daughter of Jacob and Mary Reed, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days. She was a dear child, a little flower too tender to bloom long in the ungenial clime of this world. The Lord had need of her and took her up to Heaven.

From adverse blasts, and low'ring storms,
Her favored soul he bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
She lives to die no more.

RITCHEY.—On the 24th Aug., Thomas Grant, infant son of Josiah and Emily Jane Ritchey of Bedford township, aged 9 months and 1 day. He was a fine child and apparently of a vigorous constitution; but he was suddenly stricken down by that great destroyer, Croup. The Lord had need of him and took him. "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THORP.—In Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, August 2, 1864, of consumption, John W. Thorp, a resident of Bedford county. Two years ago he enlisted under Capt. Stuckey, as musician of Co. D, 138th Reg't. P. V., he leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. Three days previous to his death he was told his end was not far distant, yet his confidence was stayed on God. He was a member of the Methodist E. Church, and for 3 months previous to his death, was engaged in prayer to his God, and gave evidence of his having a home in Heaven.

Oh, John!
Stay in thy home; thy glorious home,
Resplendent with the beams of light
That shine from the Eternal throne,
Arrayed in splendor pure and white.
Stay till the friends whom thou hast left,
Shall leave this vale of tears and rise
With spirits pure on angel wings,
To dwell with thee beyond the skies.

Office Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Co. Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1864.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Road Companies.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

September 2, 1864.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, either by fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, or in any manner whatever, as the law will be strictly enforced against all persons so offending.

WILLIAM ELDER.

Cumb'd. Valley, Sept. 2, 1864.*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscribers, residing in Union township, either by hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or in any manner whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending.

JACOB AKER,
DAVID GOCHNOUR,
SAMUEL SHAFER,
MICHAEL SHAFER,
MARTIN IMLER,
JOHN FICKES,
MOSES R. GOCHNOUR,
ISAAC PRESSEL,
SARAH GOCHNOUR.

September 2, 1864.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEWARE OF NEW COUNTERFEITS!

They are well executed. The American Art Pagoda is here, the work shows well, he has the best variety of pictures in the city. Call at the Post office and see for yourself, your eyes are the best judge.

C. S. WATSON, Artist.

August 19.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO good carpenters, by the subscriber, to put up a frame house in Saxton. Lumber, windows and doors are ready worked.

JAMES L. PRINCE.

Saxton, July 29, 1864.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—Warranted in all Cases. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

The Fiftieth Thousand—Dr. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1yse

Important to Ladies.—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

Dr. Harvey's Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1yse

MOTHERS, if you wish to get a good picture of your children, call at the American Art Pagoda.

Come one, come all,
Both great and small,
High and low,
Rich and poor,
Lame or lazy,
Deaf or dumb,
Fat, ragged or saucy,
to the American Art Pagoda near the Court House.

August 19.* C. S. WATSON, Artist.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—ly.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (11th) OF OCTOBER,

1864, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Franklin and Fulton, for the office of President Judge, for this Judicial district.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

Notice is hereby given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 2, 1864.

CAUTION.

The undersigned hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting his wife Camilla, on his account, she having left his bed and board without cause or provocation, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL BEEGLE.

Bedford tp., Aug. 12, 1864.*

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. Carpenter's Rheumatic Fluid.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

GOING! GONE!

The undersigned having taken out license as an auctioneer, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to cry sales and will attend to all calls he may receive in that line of business.

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Londonderry tp., June 17—tf.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made.—No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in any thing better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers.

ABRAHAM SILL'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, on the estate of Abraham Sill, late of said township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon can present them for settlement.

MARY SILL, adm'rx.

August 5, 1864.

ABRAHAM DARR'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber residing in Harrison township, on the estate of Abraham Darr, deceased, late of the United States Army, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon may present them for settlement.

JOHN W. DARR, Adm'r.

August 5, 1864.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of twisting clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., hereby notifies all concerned that having filed his account on said estate, and settled with and paid off the heirs, he will apply to the Court at next term, for a discharge from his office of executor.

HENRY KAUFFMAN.

August 5, 1864.*

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.

RAY'S HILL, Bedford Co., Pa.

Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.

August 19, 1864.—1

Valuable Farm
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, residing in Napier township, offers for sale the farm on which he now lives, containing

One Hundred Acres.

About fifty acres are cleared and under good fence with good meadow. The improvements are a *Two Story Log House, Log Barn, a good Spring House and other out-buildings, and an Orchard of Choice Fruit.*

There is also on the tract a good SAW MILL, on a strong stream of water.

☞Persons desiring to purchase the above, will do well to call soon.

August 19, 1864. JOHN WONDERS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Mangas, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscribers residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JACOB P. MANGAS,
JOSEPH S. BAUGHMAN,
August 19—6t Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

August 19—6t HENRY TAYLOR, Ex'r.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded my relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Stowin, Houston St., New York.

"Dr. Ayer: I seldom fail to remove *Erysipelas* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the worst of Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Dr. Ayer. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years. In spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Barry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. S. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

LUMBER.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford.

THOMAS C. GARRETT.

July 29, 1864—3m.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to blessing vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

Hanover, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. Elliott, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

CORNER

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, BALMORALS,
DELAINES, HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS, RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS SHAWLS,
BEADNETS, HATS,
COMBS, VEILS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
SATINETTS, PANTS,
CASSIMERES, VESTS,
JEANS, BOOTS,
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SHIRTS,
MUSLINS, NECKTIES,
DRILLS, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

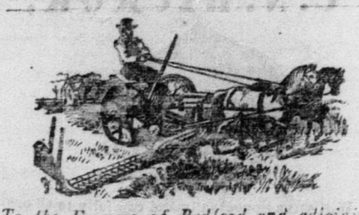
Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be *as* represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"
IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford.—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

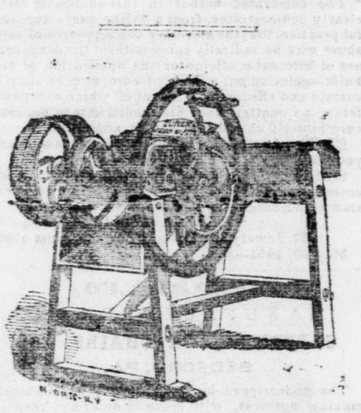
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 *Green Castle Grain Cradles*

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,
Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

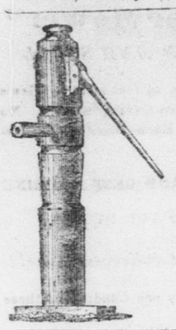
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

REMOVAL
OF
THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY,

Bedford, May 20—3m.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.

May 20, 1864—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the fifth Monday of August, (being the 29th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 5th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
August 5, 1864. }

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY,
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines a trial once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulders;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, purifies, and strengthens the diseased parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN ATTACKED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious, Colic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. So surely is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-tricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if not promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers,

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Estate of Frederick Rock, Dec'd.

The undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle the exceptions to the final account of Benjamin Housel, executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock, dec'd., and to marshal assets, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 24th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock of said day.

G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

August 12, 1864.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863.—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. CATTLE.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

CATTLE. HORSES.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,

May 13, 1864—eowly.

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schatlies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—CASH, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

THE
CAMPAIGN AGE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE

Will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democratic and Conservative masses.

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine white paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, the full proceedings of which will be published in its columns. It will boldly advocate the rights of the white man, and fearlessly sustain all the constitutional rights of the citizen, no matter from what quarter they may be assailed.

The first number will be issued about the 5th of August. The whole number will be thirteen following each other weekly, until the Presidential election, the result of which will be contained in the final number. Democratic and Conservative Clubs, County Committees, Agents and all interested in the cause are invited to co-operate in the circulation of

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

TERMS.

The CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen numbers.
Single copies for the series, 50 cents.
In clubs of not less than 20 to one add. 45 cts. each.
" " 50 " 40 "

Cash must accompany each order, and NO VARIATION WILL BE MADE IN ANY CASE FROM THE ABOVE TERMS.

Orders should be sent in immediately, or at latest by the first day of August, to

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.

Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1864—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Allen Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN I. SLEEK, Adm'r.

July 8, 1864—6t

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Trontman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house only (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods.
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock,

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.